REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement

No. 7,229.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year, "	" 24
Three Months, "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First, insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,078 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872, at Noon.

April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Galle..... 30
" Carwar	22	May 1872.
" Mangalore	23	" Negapatam 3
" Cannanore	24	" Pondicherry 4
" Tellicherry	25	" Madras 6
" Calicut	25	" Cocoanada 8
" Beypore	25	" Vizagapatam 9
" Cochin	26	" Bimlipatam 9
" Alleppy	27	" Gopalpore 10
" Tuticorin	28	" False Point 11
" Colombo	29	Arrive CALCUTTA 13

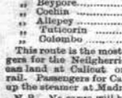
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, joining up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAB, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSSORAH 1
Arrive Kurrachee	15	Arrive Fao 1
" Guadur	17	" Bushire 3
" Muscat	19	" Linga 8
" Bunder Abbas	21	" Bunder Abbas 10
" Linga	23	" Muscat 12
" Bushire	25	" Guadur 14
" Fao	27	Leave Kurrachee 16
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY 20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 T., Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Wyr, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Pass ge apply to

H. B MANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 300-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The Othello has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 30 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round, to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers, she is well ventilated, has a separate Ladies' Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	" 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

THOMAS WILSON.....	About 20th April.
PALERMO	" 26th "
URSINO	" 28th "
WALAMO	" 30th May.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS.....	£45
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 25th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffery, Commander.

April 30th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., Power.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

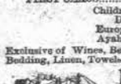
For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£33	£25	£8	
Suez	36	22	 8	
Port Said.....	38	24	 9	
Alexandria.....	39	25	 9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The CARGO of the Steamer ELGIN, arrived from Liverpool, is now being landed, and Consignees are required to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading to be sent for inspection to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hutton.
Bombay, 6th April 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 15th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,600 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain F. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

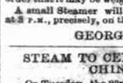
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,115 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain [illegible] will LEAVE for PENANG, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,338 Tons, 460 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETHUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said.....	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.
Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th March 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply in the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-45 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 9 A.M. Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

S.S. URBINO, FROM LONDON AND HULL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Todd, s.s., Urbino.
Bombay, 6th April 1872.

S.S. PALERMO, FROM LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, as enpanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Walker, s.s. Palermo.
Bombay, 8th April 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

3 Cases Coloured Sarries.
5 do. Coloured Prints.
1 do. White Longcloth.
Few cases coloured and white lappets and scarfs,
10 Bales Grey Shirting, 8½ lbs.
3 do. Grey T. Cloth, 6-7 lbs.
On Account and underwriters—
T R—(in a triangle)—51—1 Bale Turkey Red Yarn No. 40.
T S—(in a diamond)—45—1 Case Leather Belting 366 lbs. ex Atlanta.
Also, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 P.M., on account of the underwriters—
Ex-Isabel Croom.
27 bales damaged printing papers.
34 cases " foolscap "
67 bales " paste boards.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c. at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY the 16th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of Surgeon Major Gilbert.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's Full-toned Grand Square Pianoforte, a strong English-built Dog-cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 60 A, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C Bean, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL 1872.

GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved) ...Rs. 4 | Stalls.....Rs. 2
" (unreserved) ... " 3 | Gallery ..... " 1
Pit, 8 annas.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30.

Tickets to be had at the "Duftur Aekhara Press," Fort; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—PASSENGERS per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer AURORA are requested to be on BOARD by 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. The Steamer will leave To-DAY at 5 P.M.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Austrian Lloyd's Agent.
10th April 1872.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of ELEVEN RUPEES (Rs. 11) PER SHARE, will be PAID at the Offices of the Company, in St. Hinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY, the 11th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.
Bombay, 9th April 1872.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

CLEAR AND DESPATCH PACKAGES to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE AND Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon prepayment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, with a list at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

BOMBAY.....	Rs. 16 8
CALCUTTA.....	16 8
MADRAS	16 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. J. P. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.
Other Ports will shortly be announced.

NOTICE.—I beg to inform the Public that the INTEREST of Mr. JOSEF PAAK, in the Firm of PAAK & GRUBER, CEASED YESTERDAY, and that this Firm is to be continued under my name,

JOSEF GRUBER,
Vienna Articles,
Church Gate Street.
JOSEF GRUBER.
Bombay, Fort, 9th April 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of NUZMOODEEN ABDOOL KARIM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

MEYA HASSUM ALI TALL MEYA and SHAIK AHMED SHAIK DAWOOD .....Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased HAS BEEN MADE to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Applicants, as the Executors therein named. All persons concerned therein are therefore apprised of the same.—Dated this 9th day of April 1872.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of KASSUM KHAN HADARALLY, formerly of Cambay, but lately of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

KULSUMBEE, widow of above-named Cassumklan Hadarally, deceased, ...Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased HAS BEEN MADE to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant, as the Executrix therein named. All persons concerned therein are therefore apprised of the same.—Dated this 9th day of April 1872.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

			Rs.
Procter's New Star Atlas	...	...	3 4
Cassell's Magazine. Vol. 4.	...	...	3 8
Baird's Emigrant's Guide to Australasia ...		...	3 4
Sm dley's Lewis Arundel. New Illustrated Edn...			3 12
In Quest of Coolies; by J. A. L. Hope ...		...	4 12
Cabinet Works, illustrated by Dec ...		...	4 12
Astronomy and Geology compared by Lord Ormathwaite...			3 12
Character Sketches; by Norman Macleod ...		...	3 12
The Story of Sir Edward's Wife—a Novel...		...	3 12
Dr C. Smith on Mental Capacity in relation to Insanity, Crime, &c.			2 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. March ...			2 4
Payne's Science in English Poetry. New Edition ...			3 4
Timb's Year Book of Facts, 1872... ...			3 4
Da Cha llu's Country of the Dwarfs. Illustrated...			2 4
Darwin's Origin of Species. Cheap Edn...			4 12
Thackeray's Works. New Edition. Philip ...			3 4
Strickland's Princesses of the House of Stuart ...			7 8
Wallace's Malay Archipelago. Cheap Edn. ...			4 12
Clark on Rent; Remedies for Poverty ...			3 4
Morris' Earthly Paradise. Pts. 1 and 2. Each ...			2 4
Stephenson's Marine Surveying			7 8
Greenwood's Hints on Horsemanship ...			1 8
Cooper's Leather stocking Tales. New Edn. ...			3 4
Lethbridge and Pope's History of India ...			2 4
Morgan's Nature and Treatment of Contagious Diseases ...			3 12
Romer's Anecdotal and Descriptive Natural History ...			2 4
Labbock's Pre-historic Times. New Edition ...			11 4
Ca lyle's Past and Present. Cheap Edition ...			1 4
Wolff on Zymotic Diseases			3 4
Tenuyso.'s Works. New Library Edition. Vol. 2			6 12
Illustrated London Ne s. Vo. July to Dec. 1871			11 4
Bessy Rane; by Mrs Henry Wood			3 12
Chaplet of Pearls; by author of Heir of Redclyffe ...			3 12
Humphrey's Explanation of the New Table of Lessons			1 0
Shakspere's Cymbeline; by Hunter			0 10
Punch, New r issue, Vol. 2, 1843-4			13 4
Bannatyne's Guide to Rank of Lieutenants, 1872 ...			4 8
Guizot's History of France. Vol. 1			15 0
Elementary Tactics of the Prussian Infantry ...			1 4
Watt's Chemistry, Supplementary Vol.			20 0
Coppin's Index to Precedents in Conveyancing ...			17 8
Westward by Rail, New York to San Francisco ...			6 12
Russell's Representative Actors			2 4
Transactions of Social Science Association at Leeds, 1871 ...			7 8
Carlyle's Hero Worship. Cheap Edn			1 4
Neimeyer's Treatment of Cholera			1 8
Burton's Zanzibar. 2 vols			17 8
Stephen's St. Chrysostom			9 8
Godfrey on Hair Dishes			2 4
Yonge's Three Centuries of English Literature ...			4 12
Zerah Colburn's Locomotive Engineering. 2 vols...			33 0
Indian Army and Civil Service List, 1872 ...			3 12
Text Books of Science—Theory of Heat... ...			2 4
Flowers and Gardens:—Notes on Plant Beauty ...			3 4
Newman's Oxford University Sermons			3 12
Schellen on Spectrum Analysis. Numerous woodcuts and coloured plates			17 8
Braithwaite's Commentary on Midwifery, July to Dec. 1871			1 4
Colman's Broad Grins, and other humorous works, new first collected			4 12
Wright's History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt ...			13 4
Story of Gautama Buddha, an Epic, by R. Philips ...			3 12
Hogarths' Five Days' Peregrination by Land and Water, 1732, illustrated			3 12
The Fool's Paradise (nonsensical colored pictures) ...			4 12
Leland's Poems...			2 4
Larwood's Story of the London Parks. 2 v ls. Numerous illustrations			10 0
Burn's Self-Aid Cyclopædia			6 12
The Merry Circle; by author of "Art of Amusing" ...			3 0
Longfellow's Divine Tragedy			3 4
Letters from India; by Hon. Emily Eden. 2 vols ...			13 4
Leisure Hour. Volume 1871			4 8
Sage Stuffing for Green Goslings; by Hon. Hugh Rowley..			3 4
Owen's Debateable Land between the Two Worlds ...			5 12
Wheeler on the Laws of Dwelling			4 12
Eastlake's History of the Gothic Revival... ...			20 0
Rays from the East, illustrations of the Scriptures from Eastern Manners and Customs, &c.			3 12
Kent's Specimens of English Literature. *Clarendon Press Series*			4 12
Rome: Description et Souvenirs, par F. Wey, 346 wood engravings, and plan of Rome, 4to			32 0
Gatty's Mother's Book of Poetry			4 12
Shipley's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms			11 4
Book of German Songs, from 16th to 19th Century ...			3 4
The Cities of the Nations Fell; by Dr. Cumming ...			3 12
Cullen on the Turbine			7 12
Higher Law; by author of "Pilgrim and Shrine," New Edition			4 12
The Ministry of Nature; by Rev. H. Macmillan... ...			3 12
The Royal Institution, its Founder and first Professors; by Bence Jones			7 12
Sir Jas. Simpson on Anæsthesia			6 12
Curiosities of Entomology, colored plates			3 4
B gulafous for Training of Troops for Field Service ...			1 4
Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals			7 8
Hulfour Stewart on Heat			4 12
Power's Hand-book about Books			5 8
Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life			28 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.
GERMAN WINES,
By Mr. G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.
STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
HOCHHEIMER, 1862 ..... per doz. quarts	40
NIERSTEINER ..... " "	35
RAUENTHALER ..... " "	30
RUDESHEIMER ..... " "	24
NIERSTEINER ..... " "	21
OPPENHEIMER ..... " "	18
WALPORZHEIMER (red) ..... " "	18
ORSENHEIMER ..... " "	18
RIESLING ..... " "	15

CLARET.
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bourdeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Do. do. do.	" pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	" quarts	12
Do. do. do.	" pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	" quarts	18
do. FUELEN do.	" "	15
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	" pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	" quarts	21

BURGUNDIES.
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	" "	28
SAVIGNY	" "	25
BEAUNE	" "	18
CHABLIS	" "	18

PORT WINE, Old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto..... per d. z. 24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son . " 25
Do. Soft, rich,—Red Seal ..... " 27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal ..... " 30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres ..... " 20

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims	per doz. quarts	40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	" pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vanhab Freres ...	" quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	" pints	16
GRAND MOUSSEUX	" quarts	30

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz. quarts	28
Ditto	" pints	15

COGNAC,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

COGNAC VIEUX, A White Label	per doz.	24
COGNAC, Ordinaire	"	20
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill	"	16
HOLLANDS GIN, square bottles	"	14

GUINESS'S STOUT,
Bottled by SPARKES and MOLINE ..... per doz. pts. 3-12
For Special Price List, apply to
J. NEUBEGR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PARVUTTIBAI, widow of Shunker Vinoo Sungziry, deceased, and CASSINATH SHUNKER SUNGZIRY, son of the said Shunker Vinoo Sungziry, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL and CONVEY all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon (with the compound, privy and a well, appurtenant thereto), assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under No. 83, situate in Cavalry Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesh ur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the part of Cassar Punchayet, on the west by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

SPINNING declining. Press and Bank shares steady. Government Paper rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up. Rs.	Last divi-dend. p. a.	Names.	Cash Sales per Share.
100,000	100	all	7 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
97,080	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,520
8,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Maragon Land	790
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109·18	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto
.....	£103	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	126·0·1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,300
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,300
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,600
700	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	365
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurrumsey Spinning	2,000
750	5,000	all	250 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,200
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,625
899	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	1,9 5

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

250	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	950
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	1,400	75 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,125
200	500	all	53 do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
600	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,300
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	10,000
200	2,000	1,800	20 pc.	Framjee Cowasji Press Co	1,100
300	1,000	all	200 pc.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	2,000	225 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	1,125
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,050
200	400	250	60 do.	Motlousi Press & G. Co	635
150	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,190
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics Bldg's Co	30
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Tramcher & Co	330
2,000	250	all	6 pc.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	Do.	Do. China
.....	250	1	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '65	Back Bay Co

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d. to 100¾d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Ducats	20
Mexican Dollars	223
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-10
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-10
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	103
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan Home Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bnod.	58

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Modora (s)	Steuart	Kurrachee, April 5.
	Armanella	Mack	Liverpool, Oct. 20.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Tim Whittler	Cotter	Havre.
	Adaretn	Wemyss	Liverpool.
	Ophelia	Towill	Calcutta.
	Zelica	Stephen	Bassein.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Orissa, Masterton, to Calcutta.
Ship Southwick, Martin, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Orissa, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Firenzie, to Liverpool via Carwar.
Steamer Modora, to Genoa.
Ship Mabel, to Liverpool.
Ship Macedon, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Calla (s), 3,007 bundles bar iron, Edward Bates & Co.
Ophelia, 40 barrels roll sulphur, Shamjee Bhanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Southwick, 40 casks paint of sorts, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co. ; 34 cases old tom, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co.
Kingston O'Fife, 50 kegs bird shots, Abdool Hussein Essoofbhoy ; 10 cases whiskey, W. Watson & Co ; 25 cases champagne, 10 cases claret, and 5 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Penguin (s), 25 cases brandy, Thomson & Co.
Isabela Crown, 15 cases copper brazier, Enderjee Moonse.
Cella (s), 128 cases soaps Aldridge Salmon & Co.
Orlando (s), 198 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
British Flag, 25 barrels rum, 20 barrels whiskey, and 70 cases old tom, Hormusjee Bestonjee & Sons ; 34 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee & Co. ; 3,353 bars and 26 bundles iron, and 1,200 tubs steel, Stenhouse & Co.
Wellesley (s), 18 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Palermo (s), 170 boxes silver bar, value of Rs. 500,000, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aurora (s), 9 cases chemicals, Henry Rogers & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Augusta, 250 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee ; 250 bales cotton, Dyal Toolseedas ; 1 bale cotton. Moorarbhoy Vrujbhooken ; 200 bales cotton, Kunkier, Preiwerk and Co. ; 140 bales hemp, Lalljee Narunjee ; 42 bales rags, Damoder Ookerda ; 74 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbooxan ; 58 bales hemp, Thackersee Soondersee.
Cartago Nova (s), 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Prince Leopold, 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Camute (s), 50 bales wool, Leilabhur Govindjee ; 109 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee ; 50 bales cotton, Toolsidass Cullianjee ; 65 bales cotton, Munore Hurruckchund ; 39 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass ; 48 bales cotton, Joteram Jaisiram.
Lorne (s), 125 bales cotton, Hurry Dhurmsey ; 59 bales cotton, Abhoya Chapsay ; 31 bales wool, Toolsidass Cullianjee ; 725 bundles gall, Socrutnam ; 163 bales cotton, J. D. Yuris ; 1,200 bags gall, Heerachund Carwanjee ; 73 bales cotton. Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 60 bales wool, G. Fazul & Co.
Thomas Wilson (s), 47 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha ; 800 dales cotton, A. Bisschack and Co. ; 25 bales wool, Canjee Khetsee ; 95 bales cotton, Mooljee Thakersey.
John Middleton (s), 365 bundles galls, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan & Co. ; 53 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookroy ; 500 bundles galls, Ahmedbhoy Joosubhai ; 1,000 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Stowell (s), 50 barrels cocoanut oil, S. S. Narrelwala ; 453 mogra copras, Heerachund Cursonjee.
Commodore (s), 63 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co. ; 45 bale, cotton, R. L. Southern & Co.
Cella (s), 103 bales cotton, C. S. Nadersha ; 500 bales cotton, A. Bisschack & Co.
Orissa (s), 100 bales wool, Megjee Vithul.
Firenzi (s), 1,500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary (s), 7 bales hides, Peerbhoy Asser ; 40 bales hides, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 6 cases dry ginger, Goolamhusson Currumbhoy ; 12 cases peacock feathers, and 1 case fishmawes Moolljeebhoy Gangjee ; 26 bales orchellaweed, Manockbhoy Moosaujee ; 69 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee, Tomiche & Co. ; 40 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 1 box cowtails, Rustomjee Dadabhoy ; 70 boxes aloes, H. G. Hoosen & Co.
Orissa (s), 1 box shawl, Amodsha Enoobsha ; 11 bales hides, John Campbell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mindora, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aurora (s), 66 cases olibanum, Volkart Brothers ; 11 bales hides, Bapoo Essack ; 68 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee ; 75 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Orissa (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Aurora (s), 100 bags cloves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR LIVORNO.

Orissa (s), 5 bales hides, Bapoo Essack.

FOR GENOA.

Orissa (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Medora (s), 280 bags gall, Canjee Jetha ; 252 bundles gall, Khutow Ramjee ; 900 bundles gall, Luckmedass Sewjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 24 chests M. opium, Moolchund Doolchund.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 6 0
2,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 6 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6½ lbs.	4 8 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 12 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 10 0
1,000	,, ,, ,, (fine)	40 ,, 39 ,,	7½ lbs.	5 12 0
5,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8 lbs.	5 8 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7½ lbs.	5 7 6
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 0 6
800	,, Jacconets	40 ,, 20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 2 6
1,200	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 20 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 7 0
1,000	,, ,, Printers	26 ,, 20 ,,	2 12-16 lbs.	2 6 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	24 ,, 30 ,,	2½ lbs.	2 7 3
300	,, White Mulls	40 ,, 20 ,,		3 4 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,		3 8 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20 ,,		3 12 0
1,000	,, Orange Prints	24 ,, 28 ,,		3 5 0

COTTON.

50 candies	New Bhenugger, ready	...	Rs. 264
75 ,,	,, Akote, ready	...	,, 268
75 ,,	,, Broach M. G., ready	...	,, 290
100 ,,	,, Akote, full p.	...	,, 272
125 ,,	,, Veraval, ready	...	,, 216 to 220
50 ,,	,, Veraval, ready	...	,, 222
250 ,,	,, Dholleras, ready	...	,, 220-63
50 ,,	,, Akote, full p.	...	,, 268-69
250 ,,	,, Kuranja, 8 days	...	,, 262
50 ,,	Old Dholleras, without sel.	...	,, 215
150 ,,	,, Dholleras, without sel.	...	,, 210 to 215

YARNS.

5 bales	T. Red Twist, No. 40	...	As. 22½
60 ,,	Water Twist, No. 30	...	,, 12½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—9TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th April, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th April, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, [9th April, 10-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th April, 7-46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th April, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

From America.

Via Red Sea, 9th April, 12-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th April, 7-46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th April is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 12	0 1
,, Galle	19 40	10 40
,, Kurrachee	0 30	0 7
,, Madras	3 40	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 9th April, 2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th April, 10-35 A.M.; via Turkey, 8th April 7-40 P.M.

From America, via Turkey, one without date. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fera ; Persian line right to London.

London, 9th April, 2 P.M. Latest date received via Kurrachee from Calcutta, 9th April, 4-40 P.M.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Hughes, Captain, 3rd Goorka Regiment, on furlough, from Almorah.
Mackenzie, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Benar.
Marshall, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poorundhur.
Hennell, Captain, 18th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poorundhur.
Wilmot, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Deolie.
Mitchell, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Morar.
Goldney, Lieutenant, 20th Bengal Cameronians, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Sattara.
Temple, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Nowgong.
Dann, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Bushe, Colonel, 50th Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Hewett, Sub-Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, to join, to Fort William.
Macdonell, Major General, Bengal Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Fellows, Major, 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Huyshe, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Smith, Sub-Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Schneider, C.B., Colonel, Bombay Army, on duty, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	April 15	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 23	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	May 6	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	April 15	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Apr. 15	Friday	Aug. 23
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 29	,,	Sept. 6
,,	May 6	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 20	Monday	,, 30
,,	,, 27	,,	Oct. 7
Friday	,, 31	,,	,, 14
,,	Jun. 7	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 21	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 11
,,	July 5	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 19	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 9
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 30

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Apr. 15	Monday	Apr. 22
,,	May 13	,,	May 20
Friday	June 7	Friday	June 14
,,	July 5	,,	July 12
,,	Aug. 2	,,	Aug. 9
,,	Sept. 30	,,	Sept. 6
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	Oct. 28	,,	Nov. 4
,,	Nov. 25	,,	Dec. 2
,,	Dec. 23	,,	,, 30

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum, and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghurry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

A few LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Bombay will APPEAR at MORLEY HALL on THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY next, the 11th, 13th, and 15th instants, in Mr. J. MADDESON MORTON'S FARCE of

THE LITTLE SAVAGE,

And the late ROBERT BROUGH'S BURLESQUE,

PERDITA, OR THE ROYAL MILKMAID.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

On THURSDAY—1st Seats, Rs. 3 ; 2nd, Rs. 1 ; and 3rd, As. 8. Soldiers in uniform Half Prices to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
On SATURDAY and MONDAY—Reserved Seats only Rs. 4 each.
TICKETS may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at Morley Hall, either by Post or Messenger.
The Refreshment Room will be under the management of Mr. HAMMOND.

CHAS. F. GLASS, Captain, R.A.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the PERSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE will be held at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, THIS DAY, at 6 P.M.

G. S. FITZGERALD,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SCOTT.—April 7th, at Galle, the wife of Alfred Blair Scott, Esq., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

THE prevailing ignorance of the numerous changes in the law made in India of late years is so excusable, that we are not ashamed to own that we did not know, till yesterday, of the existence of Act VI. of 1868, which is entitled "An Act to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the "North-Western Provinces." We invite the attention of the Advocate-General and other members of the Legislative Council of Bombay to the few and clearly worded sections of this short Act, and to an admirable report on its working which was published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, because it now turns out that every little town in the North-Western Provinces enjoys a far more advanced and popular system of municipal government than the conservative sagacity of Mr. Tucker is willing to concede to the city of Bombay. The Act provides for the appointment of municipal committees in the following manner :—

In any Municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint or direct to be appointed by election, for such period not exceeding two years as to him may seem fit, any number of the inhabitants of such Municipality, to be members of a committee for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The persons so appointed shall continue in office for two years or until their successors shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

In cases when the Lieutenant-Governor directs the appointment to be by election, he may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualification of the electors, and generally may make such rules as he shall think fit for regulating the election.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time remove any of the members of the committee so appointed who shall desire to be discharged or refuse or become incapable to act, or be convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months. The Lieutenant-Governor may also, if he think fit, on the recommendation of the committee, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Every member so appointed shall have the same powers and be subject to the same liabilities, and vacate his office and be eligible for re-appointment as if he had been originally appointed a member under the first clause of this section.

In addition to the members appointed as aforesaid the Lieutenant-Governor shall have power to appoint, by notification in the official Gazette, ex-officio members of the committee for every place in which they exercise their offices and to which this Act shall have been extended : *Provided that the members of such ex-officio members shall not be more than one-third of the total number of the committee.*

The Lieutenant-Governor may also appoint the president and vice-president, or either of them, of any committee, *or sanction the election by any committee of one of their members as president or as vice-president.*

The committee may appoint any one of their members or any other person to be their secretary.

The clauses we have italicized show within what narrow limits the official element of the committee is confined. "Provided that the "number of such *ex-officio* members shall not be "more than one-third of the total number"—with what feelings of horror and alarm must our eminently cautious rulers see this revolutionary doctrine put forth by the Government of India and reduced to practice by that fierce and reckless Radical, Sir William Muir! But "horrors on horrors accumulate": this terribly democratic committee is actually entrusted with the power of appointing its own secretary, framing its own bye-laws, making its own contracts, and spending its own revenues, without being checked or interfered with in any way by any Commissioner or other Executive Officer nominated by Government. It is true that authority is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor "by order "to cancel, suspend, or limit any of the acts, proceedings, or rules of the committee;" but this is a general right of control which would only be exercised in case of flagrant violation of the law by the committee; and Act VI. is singularly free from any of those vexatious clauses by which our Government provides that the new Town Council of Bombay shall be unable to move a step in any direction whatever without being set upon by some Government official and summarily knocked on the head for its presumption in acting *ultra vires*.

But the liberal spirit in which the Act is drawn is not more conspicuous than the generous anxiety of Sir William Muir so to use it as to give the widest development possible to the principle of letting each town in his provinces have the management of its own affairs. We regret that we cannot find room to-day for the whole of the very interesting Report, dated 7th March last, which appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*; but one or two quotations will suffice to indicate how Act VI. has been worked. "At "the close of the last financial year," says the Secretary to Government, N. W. P., "Act VI. "was in force in 68 towns, and in nearly every "district the germs of self-government had been "given to develope. It may be said that in this "part of India there is now no important centre of population or commerce in which a "municipal committee has not been appointed." . . . . . The committees charged with the administration of municipal funds are appointed "in two ways—(1) by the Lieutenant-Governors; "(2) by election. The latter system has been "introduced wholly or in part into 48 towns, "and it is His Honour's wish, inculcated every-"where, that it should be tried wherever the "people desire it, and are properly qualified for "the exercise of the franchise. It is gratifying "to be able to record that in some places real "interest is taken in the elections, and the ho-"nour of representing their fellow-townsmen duly "appreciated by the more enlightened citizens. "No doubt, as the committee feel their power, "and the people begin to know that not only "the control of the revenues but the initiation "of the principle upon which they shall be raised in any year rests in their hands, the privileges of the suffrage will be more generally "and more highly valued." The final paragraph of the Report is to the same effect :—

In conclusion, I am to observe that the results, material and economical, are nowhere insignificant; in many Municipalities they are very considerable, and everywhere of growing importance. *Such is the Lieutenant-Governor regards with the greatest interest and hopes is the spirit of corporate action fostered by the system. Self-government is a plant slow of growth, and alien to the soil; it cannot be forced artificially. But here we find it taking root.* The Municipalities are gradually awaking to the consciousness that a real power has been committed to their charge; that the initiative in taxation now rests with them, and the appropriation of the income and management of municipal affairs are in their own hands. No fitting opportunity is lost, whether in the review of the Budgets and Expenditure Reports, or in personal conference with the committees of inculcating their responsibility upon the committees. The Lieutenant-Governor has now met on his circuits nearly all the municipal bodies in these provinces, and he feels sure that *a sense of independence and self-government has been very generally aroused; and that, under a kind and fostering hand, it will grow rapidly. Indeed, as tending to the education of the native mind and development of political virtues, His Honour thinks that no agency has yet proved so powerful, or gives such promise of good results as the municipal system created by Act VI.* of 1868.

May we commend these words of wisdom to the notice of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council? The Governor General in Council says he has "read this excellent "report with great interest, and regards with "much satisfaction the progress which municipal "institutions have made in the North-Western "Provinces." It is only in Bombay, then, which surely possesses at least as much public spirit, intelligence, and capacity for self-government as any town in the North-Western Provinces, that the growth of the popular desire for representative government is looked upon, not "with the greatest interest and hope," but with the utmost suspicion and dislike, and that no concession is ever made to the taxpayers except in a grudging spirit, and with such conditions clogging it as destroy all its value. Instead of being in advance of the rest of India in our demand for self-government, we have clearly a long way to make up before it can be considered that Bombay is placed on a level, in this respect, with the smallest Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces.

THE exact number of the population of Bombay on the 21st February last, when the Census was taken, has now been ascertained to be 646,636 persons, including the harbour population.

IN the fortnight ending 31st March last 15 lacs of Government Paper were enfaced from India for payment of interest in London, and 21 lacs re-transferred from London. The balance against India in the period from 9th June 1867 to 31st March 1872 is therefore reduced to 17 lacs, 1,426 lacs in all having been enfaced from India during that time and 1,409 lacs re-transferred.

WHEN the *Times of India* talks about "the intractable prejudices of unteachable engineers trained in the costly and ponderous system of broad-gauge railways," who are the

ADEN.

(News Report from 22nd to 27th March.)

It is reported that a Turkish force, under the command of Wahe Pasha, has left Hodeida on route for Sawa. When the messenger left Hodeida the troops were at Bajib, a day's journey distant. Ahmed Muktar Pasha had remained at Hodeida in consequence of illness.

The Dutch mail steamer Prim Hendrik having completed her repairs, left this (27th March) evening for Amsterdam.

C. W. Tremenheere, Major General, Resident.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were heard before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday :—

Deerchund Chatsey v. Moolchund Nuthoo.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,196 for money lent and advanced to defendant. Some payments had been made on account, for which defendant was given credit. The Court made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,823, with interest and costs.

Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubeb and others v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Latham asked that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list.

Mr. Pigot asked for his clients' costs of the day.

Mr. Latham said the conduct of the plaintiffs had been such as not to entitle them to any costs.

Mr. Pigot said it would be a hardship on plaintiffs if their costs were not allowed, as the defendants did not file a written statement until plaintiffs' brief had been ready for counsel.

The Court ordered the case to be transferred to the long-cause list, costs to be costs in the cause.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following short causes yesterday :—

Forbes and Co. v. Chubbookhoy Munsookhoy.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 20,238, being Rs. 6,289, due on a redraft received in respect of a consignment of cotton, and Rs. 13,948, the balance of a running account in respect of certain transactions. There was no defence to the action. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 20,238, with interest and costs.

Gunneshamdas Goorsamull v. Goordyal Mukumchund.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff to apply for a postponement. The application was not opposed and was granted.

The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Mithidare.

Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for defendant, the daughter of one Rustomjee Cowasjee, residing in Hornby Row. Mr. Green put in the orders of the High Court of Chancery appointing the liquidators, settling the list of contributories, and making a call of £10 per share on the 28th July 1870 ; and also an order of the 26th January 1871 empowering the liquidators to take proceedings against contributories in the Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere.

Mr. E. L. Hawkins, the constituted attorney of the liquidators, deposed to having posted to defendant's address a copy of the notice in October 1870 and a printed notice of the £10 call, apprising her that the balance due by her was £800 on three one hundred shares standing in her name. The defendant had made no payment. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from 24th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The S.S. Mindora, 619 tons, Captain S. H. Steuart, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (April 5) with a cargo of cotton and hides for Genoa. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The ship Armanilla, 915 tons, Captain A. Mack, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (October 20) with a cargo of 1,437 tons coals belonging to theG. I. P. Railway. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, Captain C. H. Eastley, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,1044 chests Malwa opium, 850 bales cotton, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne—Mr. Reid and Miss Reid. For Sydney—Private Thomas Bell, and Mr. G. Fitzbuyn.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.				April.	Low Water.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	Ft.	In.		H.	M.	Ft.	In.
0	21 m	5	11	Wednesday ... 10	6	37 m	1	6
1	1 s	6	7		7	0 a	4	7
1	40 s	6	3	Thursday..... 11	7	34 a	3	7
1	37 a	5	11		7	34 a	3	1
2	19 m	4	9	Friday 12	7	30 m	6	6
2	15 s	5	2		8	10 a	2	7
1	48 m	3	5	Saturday.. ... 13	8	13 m	5	6
2	9 a	3	3		8	58 a	1	6
2	22 m	2	3	Sunday 14	8	50 m	5	6
3	40 a	3	3		9	41 a	0	8
3	58 m	3	0	Monday..... 15	9	30 m	3	6
4	56 a	2	7		10	50 a	0	1
3	57 m	0	6	Tuesday..... 16	10	34 m	2	9
6	3 a	1	3					

Moon—First Quarter, 16th, 3h. 1m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—10TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

FOR FINAL JUDGMENT.

280-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Oosmen —C. Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSES.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

170-69—K. Morojee—Lallchund Mohokundass v. Chuthoorbhooj Tarrachund—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

934-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormasjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

305-71—J. Gopal—Lux mibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Polo Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw starters.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse .. one-twelfth.
The third horse .. one-twelfth.
To close on the 31st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.
Applications and remittances to be made to
THE SECRETARY.
Murree Club, Murree.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Entertainment by the Maharajah of Puttiala.—The Maharajah of Puttiala is giving a grand fete to the civil and military authorities of Umballa at Puttiala ; the festivities commenced on the 3rd, and arrangements were made on a magnificent scale for the entertainment of the guests.—*Mofussilite.*

The Weather at Bangalore.—Within the last two days there has been a pleasant change in the weather for the better. On Thursday afternoon the clouds gathered heavily, and a smart downpour, accompanied with thunder and lightning, relieved the station of the heat that had hitherto prevailed. During the night there was another downfall of much heavier proportions, lasting for some time. The thunder was deafening ; the lightning vivid, and the rain poured down, symbolically speaking, in bucketsful. The weather is cool, the dust is laid, and the whole station looks as if dressed in a new suit of bright, refreshing green.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Sad Effect of too much Study on a Hindoo Student at Home.—"At the meeting of the Lambeth Guardians, on Wednesday, it was reported by the medical officer that a Hindu gentleman named Lal Mitra, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, had been brought to the workhouse in an insane state. The unfortunate gentleman was studying for a physician, but intense study had deranged his mind. He had no friends in England. It was stated that his passage-money would be sent over for him to return to India in June, but until that time he would have to remain in the workhouse."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Budget of the N. W. Provinces.—The Allahabad paper says—The Budget estimate of the North-Western Provinces for 1872-73 is quite abnormal, for it is quite intelligible. We say this with the modesty that becomes us, for the *Englishman* has evidently misunderstood it. It is *not* a case of "budgeting for a deficit," and, there is *no uncertainty* as to "how the deficit is to be met." The deficit has been provided for in the provincial taxes already taken, so that actually there is none. There would doubtless have been a deficit of 31 lakhs, in consequence of the inadequacy of the allotment from imperial revenues on account of provincial public works, if the provincial taxation of 1872-73 had not exceeded the actuals of 1870-71 by a still larger amount. Indeed the expenditure on public works for 1872-73 is estimated at nearly nine lakhs above what the Government of India, assuming as its stand and the expenditure of 1870-71, ruled to be sufficient.

The Charge of Kidnapping a Jewess.—At the Police Court Calcutta, on Friday, Baboo Heralal Seal who pleaded before his Worship on Wednesday last, was charged with enticing away a young Jewess by the name of Farrah, aged 15 years from the lawful guardianship of her mother, Tobah, from her residence in the vicinity of China Bazaar, and one Gobindo Ghose, in the employ of Baboo Heralal Seal, was charged with aiding and abetting the Baboo in the commission of such offence. After witnesses, chiefly Jewish priests, were examined to prove that Farrah was the daughter of Tobah, Farrah herself was examined. She said the prisoner Gobindo Ghose about three weeks ago took her away from her house. When they arrived at a garden, Baboo Heralal Seal was there. They all remained there for one night. The next day they went to another garden. They remained there two weeks. Baboo Heeralal Seal did not come there. She and the bearer, with the mally, lived in the house. From there she went to Chandernagore. The bearer took her, and they remained there a week. She left Chandernagore on Monday with her mother. After the examination of Farrah, the Court rose at 5 P.M. The Police Office and its vicinity was densely crowded, when the hearing was going on.

THE VAGARIES OF A TAILOR AMONG THE CELEBRITIES OF MADRAS.

The case Powlesland vs. Lewis Milner & Co., came on for hearing in the High Court on Saturday before Mr. Justice Holloway. The plaintiff was a cutter engaged by the defendants in England for three years, and after serving them for several months he was dismissed by his employers, the defendants, on the ground of his incapacity to fulfil his engagement, and this action was brought by the plaintiff for wrongful dismissal. The evidence adduced by the defendants to prove the plaintiff's incapacity was of a most amusing kind, and several of the leading men of Madras were introduced into the case. Amongst other celebrities, our acting Governor, Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. Fortey, the Inspector of Schools, Mr. James Sutherland, the well known Editor of the *Madras Times*, Mr. Aspinwall of the firm of Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., the Rev. D. G. Clarke, Chaplain of Vepery, and Mr. Prichard, the Government Solicitor, figured prominently—the only drawback being that they did not figure in the garments and apparel which made one of these gentlemen had condemned as badly made. Our Governor's coats and trousers do not appear to have given satisfaction. The coat illfitted him, but he was obliged to wear it to pay a visit to Lord Napier ; the trousers were too short, and in fact had to be returned. It was suggested that His Excellency's measure had not been taken for this tailor, and that the garments had been cut and made according to a previous measurement taken, and that His Excellency had in the meanwhile increased in size. This, perhaps, might be accounted for by His Excellency's recent promotion. The Inspector of Schools seems to have ordered a frock coat to be made rather loose, and the cutter seems to have cut a coat which did not please Mr. Fortey or Messrs. Lewis Milner and Co., for they described the coat as a paletot or overcoat instead of a frock coat. His Lordship had no other *legal* evidence as to this coat, though he possibly did know something of it extrajudicially. To Mr. Fortey's unlogical mind may be attributed his disapproval of the loose frock coat. The journalist's apparel did not give satisfaction on the score that when Mr. Sutherland arrived at the Hills last year, he found the unmentionable garment that he had ordered for his visit to the Hills was one that would not meet in front by several inches, in fact that a letter V was described on an attempt being made to adjust it. The Rev. D. G. Clarke had a clerical coat made without pockets. The learned Judge upon this was unable to say whether a clerical garment like this should or should not have pockets. To believe all clergymen in India, whether of the High Church or Low Church party, like to have pockets and plenty in them, so Mr. Clarke's objection to a coat without pockets is perfectly intelligible. The Government Solicitor, when called, was not forthcoming for some time, but he subsequently put in an appearance and was, in fact, the only discontented constituent of Messrs. Lewis Milner and Co. who did appear to give evidence on their behalf. This possibly was so from the circumstance which came out in Mr. Prichard's evidence in answer to a question from the learned Judge, that he, Mr. Prichard, was the attorney on the record for this defendant. Be that, however, as it may, this gentleman gave a most graphic account of an extraordinary waistcoat he had had made at Messrs. Lewis Milner and Co. This wonderful garment was not exhibited, but the learned solicitor described it as one which he could not button at the breast, whilst it was so large lower down as to be capacious enough to admit of his putting a good sized pillow to fill the vacuum. The learned Judge referred to the capriciousness of some people in the matter of clothing. He himself, he said, had never had a good fitting coat made for him in this country, and the defendant sharply and very wittily took up his Lordship by saying "I wish your Lordship would come to our shop and give us a trial, as I am sure we can suit you with our new cutter." There were many other equally amusing circumstances elicited in evidence during the course of the trial, but our readers must be content with this short notice of it. It only remains for us to say that His Lordship after hearing the case out most patiently, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.—*Madras Athenæum.*

GOING TO A FANCY BAZAAR.

"Of course you are coming to our Bazaar, Mr. Dilburn ?" said Mrs. Maribell with a winning smile.

"O do, Mr. Dilburn," pleaded Miss Gushington with pathetic earnestness.

"And you will make your purchases at our stall, won't you Mr. Dilburn ?" inquired pretty little Miss Dashwood, in coaxing tones, and turning an uncommonly piercing pair of eyes upon me.

The above conversation took place about a week ago at a little tiffin at Mrs. Maribell's house, at which I had the pleasure of "assisting." What could I say ? In my innermost heart I detest Fancy Bazaars, never having yet attended one at which I was not wheedled into buying a lot of useless articles at extravagant prices. But of course it would not do to tell Mrs. Maribell this. She would have argued the point with me, when of course I, a poor inexperienced bachelor, should have been at a hopeless disadvantage. In five minutes she would have overwhelmed me with my ignorance of domestic economy, and the two young ladies would have laughed me to scorn. Besides, there was another consideration. Maribell is high up in our Department, and has, I think, a good opinion of me. It will never do for me to forfeit that good opinion by disobliging his wife. This is perhaps a rather low standrad of official morality ; *mais que voulez vous ?* It's a way we have in the Services. I may say though that Mrs. Maribell is a charming little woman to whom, apart from departmental considerations, one would be always pleased to render a service. A moment's consideration, therefore, convinced me that I was doomed to be a victim at the Fancy Bazaar. However, I was determined not to yield without a struggle, and directed all my mental energies for the moment to the discovery of excuses for not purchasing the Bazaar wares.

"Well, ladies," I replied, "generally, I shall be delighted. I am sure to attend your Bazaar, though I fear I shall not find much there to suit my requirements. You see," I added jocularly, "a bachelor's wants are so few."

Miss Gushington looked serious, while Miss Dashwood turned her eyes down to her plate.

"But recollect the cause, Mr. Dilburn," said Miss Gushington reproachfully "The poor women's workshop,—a most estimable charity, Mr. Dilburn."

"The poor woman's workshop," repeated Miss Dashwood in an equally melancholy tone of voice.

"Yes, the poor woman's workshop," added Mrs. Maribell feelingly, at the same time attacking the half of a plump teal.

I felt abashed ; my levity was clearly out of place. I murmured feebly that I had heard something about the institution, though to tell the truth I had not the remotest idea what the workshop was, or what the poor women did in it. Gallantry now compelled me to add that seeing so many estimable ladies interested in the charity, there could be no doubt it was a good one. This observation was fatal.

"Then you *will* come and purchase at our stall, Mr. Dilburn, won't you ?" asked Miss Dashwood, quite pleased at the sudden change in my views.

"O certainly, Miss Dashwood," I answered recklessly, feeling now that I was hopelessly involved.

"You said just now," Mrs. Maribell remarked in a business-like way, "that a bachelor's wants were so few. Perhaps you will allow an old married woman" (she is not much over 30) "to be a tolerably competent judge on that point. Now, Mr. Dilburn, you just tell me what it is you do want, and I will look after the purchase of the articles myself ; and what is more I will see that you get them at reasonable prices. There, now, is'nt that a fair division of labour ?"

With this remark she jumped up and ran to fetch paper and pencil to take down the names of the things I desired to purchase, the two young ladies being in ecstasies, and declaring over and over again it was a "capital idea." I can't say that it appeared to me quite in that light.

"Now then, Mr. Dilburn," said Mrs. Maribell with irresistible good humour, "what shall be the first little article ?"

Of course there was a general laugh at my expense. I had never considered for a moment what I wanted, and could not call my wants to mind at a moment's notice.

"Razors, Mr. Dilburn," suggested Mrs. Maribell.

I stroked my moustache and beard by way of calling attention to the fact that I did not shave.

"But you would want them if you *did* shave," urged Mrs. Maribell.

"Certainly," chimed in the young ladies.

"And, if you will excuse my saying so, Mr. Dilburn," added Mrs. Maribell, eyeing me critically, "I really think it would be becoming to your face if you did cut the hair off your chin. Don't you, my dears ?"

"My dears" tittered, but did not commit themselves to an opinion. One of them, however, expressed a doubt whether there would be any razors to sell.

"I think Mrs. Tomkins will have razors at her stall," remarked Mrs. Maribell doubtfully.

"No, it's soap," said Miss Gushington in a deep voice. "She ordered a large supply from Oakes' shop."

"Then I am afraid razors have been forgotten," said Mrs. Maribell. "Never mind ; will you have some soap, Mr. Dilburn ?"

I replied that I thought I didn't want any soap.

"Hair-brushes ?" suggested Mrs. Maribell. This was a happy thought. I did not want brushes, but I wanted a comb, and said so. Mrs. Maribell was afraid the combs could not be separated from the brushes ; it would spoil the set. I had better have the brushes as well. I thought this would be false economy. Mrs. Maribell got over the difficulty by suggesting I should have a small dressing-case in which I should find everything complete. She was sure that Mrs. DeRobinson would have such a case at her stall, and, cap tal idea, she (Mrs. Maribell) would buy it for me. The young ladies also agreed that this was a capital idea, remarking that Mrs. Maribell would be sure to get it cheaper than I could. So we settled upon a dressing case, and Mrs. Maribell duly entered the order in black and white. I thought now that I should be allowed to rest, but Mrs. Maribell again returned to the charge.

"What is to be the next article, Mr. Dilburn ?" she asked.

"Have you any sh—shirts ?" I inquired somewhat hesitatingly, feeling I was getting on somewhat delicate ground.

Miss Gushington looked into her pocket-handkerchief, Miss Dashwood giggled, and Mrs. Maribell fairly laughed out.

"Shirts at a fancy bazaar," she exclaimed, "why whoever heard of such a thing, Mr. Dilburn ?"

I felt I had put my foot into it, so I attempted to explain that as they seemed to expect gentlemen to be their best customers at the Bazaar, it was only reasonable to suppose they would offer articles for sale which gentlemen usually required. My explanation, however, was received with derision, and I was informed by Mrs. Maribell that if I wanted to invest in articles of wearing apparel, she had the most lovely—yes that was the word—lovely assortment of children's attire that I ever beheld.

"Of course," she added with a knowing smile, "you don't yet require such articles yourself, Mr. Dilburn—but they would make such pretty presents for some of your friends."

I hinted that I could'nt at the moment think of any friends to whom I could make such a present, and by way of drawing attention from the children's attire, said suddenly—

"I can tell you what I do want, though."

"What ?" was the general chorus.

"Some eau-de-Cologne," I replied triumphantly.

Their faces expressed surprise and disappointment. The fact is eau-de-Cologne had been forgotten by everybody.

"How provoking," exclaimed Mrs. Maribell. The young ladies fully agreed with her that it was provoking. Seeing my advantage, I expressed surprise that such an article should have been omitted, and said I should myself have been prepared to take three or four bottles. The thrust went home, and they all frankly admitted that "it"—who was "it" I wonder ?—was silly to forget such a useful article as scent. But here Miss Dashwood suddenly clapped her hands at another "capital idea," and suggested that I should buy some eau-de-Cologne at one of the shops in order that my wants might be supplied. I strongly deprecated that they should take so much trouble on my account, but my objection was hardly noticed. On the secretary, Mrs. Maribell positively thanked me for giving them that "capital idea," and recommended that I should wait until the day of the Bazaar before giving the remainder of my orders, as I might then get them cheaper. This was order, and that the garments had been cut and made according to a previous measurement taken, and that His Excellency had in the meanwhile increased in size. This, perhaps, might be accounted for by His Excellency's recent promotion. The Inspector of Schools seems to have ordered a frock coat to be made rather loose, and the cutter seems to have cut a coat which did not please Mr. Fortey or Messrs. Lewis Milner and Co., for they described the coat as a paletot or overcoat instead of a frock coat. His Lordship had no other *legal* evidence as to this coat, though he possibly did know something of it extrajudicially. To Mr. Fortey's unlogical mind may be attributed his disapproval of the loose frock coat. The journalist's apparel did not give satisfaction on the score that when Mr. Sutherland arrived at the Hills last year, he found the unmentionable garment that he had ordered for his visit to the Hills was one that would not meet in front by several inches, in fact that a letter V was described on an attempt being made to adjust it. The Rev. D. G. Clarke had a clerical coat made without pockets. The learned Judge upon this was unable to say whether a clerical garment like this should or should not have pockets. To believe all clergymen in India, whether of the High Church or Low Church party, like to have pockets and plenty in them, so Mr. Clarke's objection to a coat without pockets is perfectly intelligible. The Government Solicitor, when called, was not forthcoming for some time, but he subsequently put in an appearance and was, in fact, the only discontented constituent of Messrs. Lewis Milner and Co. who did appear to give evidence on their behalf. This possibly was so from the circumstance which came out in Mr. Prichard's evidence in answer to a question from the learned Judge, that he, Mr. Prichard, was the attorney on the record for this defendant. Be that, however, as it may, this gentleman gave a most graphic account of an extraordinary waistcoat he had had made at Messrs. Lewis Milner and Co. This wonderful garment was not exhibited, but the learned solicitor described it as one which he could not button at the breast, whilst it was so large lower down as to be capacious enough to admit of his putting a good sized pillow to fill the vacuum. The learned Judge referred to the capriciousness of some people in the matter of clothing. He himself, he said, had never had a good fitting coat made for him in this country, and the defendant sharply and very wittily took up his Lordship by saying "I wish your Lordship would come to our shop and give us a trial, as I am sure we can suit you with our new cutter." There were many other equally amusing circumstances elicited in evidence during the course of the trial, but our readers must be content with this short notice of it. It only remains for us to say that His Lordship after hearing the case out most patiently, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE NUSSERABAD CANTONMENT CASE.

(Finocr.)

THIRD DAY.

In the High Court, North-Western Provinces.

Wednesday, 3rd April 1872.

(Before the Hon C. A. Turner, Judge.)

Regina v. Captain J. T. Rudd and Col. C. K. Bushe.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Spankie for the prosecution.

Mr. Warner and Mr. Howard for the defence.

John Everett, Inspector of Police, called and sworn.

I am stationed at Nusseerabad. On the 12th February last, in consequence of an order from the Cantonment Magistrate, I went to No. 8 bungalow in the Light Infantry Lines. I showed the order to Mr. Newman and Corporal Johnston, and then I went on to Captain Hathaway's, and there found Captain Rudd, to whom I also showed the order, and I said to him—"You are acting wrongly by deputing a European guard to Mr. Newman's bungalow." He said, "I am acting in accordance with the General's order." He came with me to the bungalow No. 8, and told the guard to keep quiet and remain there until further orders.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard—There was no violence that I witnessed : the soldiers were acting very quietly. The corporal told me he had nothing to do with the order : I had better show it to Captain Rudd.

Pryce Phillips called and sworn.

I am Controller in the P. W. D., Rajpootana Circle. I was present at the No. 8 bungalow at Nusseerabad Cantonment on 12th February. I saw Colonel Bushe on horseback in the compound. He did not appear to be taking any part in the removal of Mr. Newman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard—I applied for permission to occupy a bungalow in cantonments. I understood that there were usual conditions, but what those usual conditions are I do not understand. I understood what the Nusseerabad military authorities considered to be the usual *conditions.* I understood that at the time I left my own house in May 1871, I did not subscribe to those condition. I did not give Mr. Newman advice, either friendly or officially, not to give up the bungalow. I said I do not think they are in earnest in this matter—by which I meant that I do not think they would have gone to extreme lengths—I thought Captain Rudd was only trying it on. I think it consistent with any one's dignity to get the best house we can.

To the Court—I am not prepared to say whether Mr. Newman was aware of the conditions or not. I heard it was one of the usual conditions, as understood by the Nusseerabad military authorities, that when bungalows were allotted either to the Light Infantry or the Native Infantry, and to the P. W. Department, officers of those regiments and that department have the prior claim to them. I do not know that this condition was known to Mr. Newman. I was on an inspecting tour when he took the house. I had complained of the condition, and the correspondence had passed through the offices and therefore I infer that Mr. Newman was aware of it. We had applied to have bungalows allotted to us. I had not complained to the military authorities that an insufficient number of bungalows had been allotted. I have been informed that applications for land in cantonments are made to the military authorities. An application is made to the Brigade Office. I refused to apply to the Brigade Office at first, but I subsequently did so under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana. Mr. Newman was on leave in April, May, and June 1871—that was the time at which I was ejected, and the correspondence took place at that time. The correspondence was continued after that time. Final orders have not as yet been passed upon it.

Mr. Newman recalled by the court.

I was not aware of the precise nature of the usual conditions. I do not remember distinctly whether I knew of the condition authorizing military officers to turn out persons from bungalows assigned to the military and officers of the P. W. Department. I may have discussed the objections taken by Mr. Phillips to the action of the military authorities. I am the third officer in rank in the Control Department. I believe I had heard the main parts of Mr. Phillips' case before I applied for permission to occupy a bungalow.

[The statements of the accused, recorded in the Magistrate's Court, were put in and read.]

Mr. Warner elected to address the jury after the examination of the witnesses for the defence.

John Sherbrooke Gell, colonel, quarter-master-general of the bombay army, called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Warner—The Orders named Separate General Orders, issued in 1856 and 1857, are in my opinion binding on the Bombay Army. The cantonments occupied by the Bombay Army I have understood to be governed by these S. G. Orders, and by the Resolutions of the Bombay Government passed from time to time. There are two Resolutions of the Bombay Government made especially in consequence of circumstances which arose in cantonments in Rajpootana. They are held by the Bombay Government and Bombay to be binding on troops of the Bombay Army quartered in Rajpootana. The first Resolution, dated 5th January 1866, No. 51, endorsing a letter addressed to the Quarter-Master-General in Government in respect to the cantonment of Mhow, in a case in which an officer of the P. W. D. sought to occupy a bungalow in cantonments. I produce these papers marked 24 and 14A. The next Resolution of Government, No. 2441, dated 7th May 1868 ; the important part is the following :—"That Resolution has been understood as empowering officers commanding stations to reserve houses for the use of officers holding commands in regiments, in the first instance, that is to say to give them a priority.' I produce the Resolution (marked 15).

Cross-examined—It has been admitted that these Resolutions have force in Rajpootana, having been recognized by the Government of India letter, 16th October 1871, No. 512, from Secretary to Government of India, Secretary to Government, Bombay. The practice has been for many years to regard the rules as binding in cantonments occupied by the Bombay Army outside the Presidency. I know of no particular order of the Government of India declaring this or recognizing it before 1871. My experience in the Quarter-Master-General's Office does not extend back beyond 1865, but I was in Nusseerabad in 1854, and I know the Bombay rules were then in force in that cantonment. Each Army takes its own rules with it in respect of cantonments. I do not think this applies to the occupation of bungalows. Those are governed by the laws of each Government. It is within the limits of Bombay in one sense, that is to say, in the sense that the Quarter-Master-General it is a cantonment of the Bombay Army, and governed by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. If Allahabad was permanently made over to the Commander-in-Chief as a cantonment, I should say the Bombay rules would apply as to the occupation of bungalows. I consider that in this matter the civil administration is a secondary consideration. I do not know what laws obtain in cantonments. I know there is a Cantonment Act, and that certain Acts are in force there.

Mr. P. Phillips recalled by the court.

I occupied No. 2 bungalow in the cantonment of Nusseerabad, which I subsequently heard had been allotted to the officers of the 8th Regiment. The Brigadier-General objected to my occupation of the house without having obtained permission. I was informed that I might remain in the house if I was willing to assent to certain conditions, and one of those conditions was that I should vacate the house in case it was required for one of the officers. So far as I recollect the condition was that I was to vacate when required to do so by the military authorities. At first I declined to accede to the conditions, but subsequently, on the suggestion of the local administration, I did so, in order that good feeling might be promoted between the civil and military authorities. I was, at the same time, informed by the local administration that, in making this concession, it was not anticipated that I should be disturbed in my house. I subsequently vacated the house, in compliance with an order of the Brigadier-General in the middle of a month—I think about the 5th June. Then the inconvenience and expense in coming here, and they have already suffered more than enough from the position in which they are placed. And I ask you, Gentlemen of the Jury, to acquit them accordingly—even of the charge of simple trespass.

Mr. Howard then followed, and said with the usual preface :—I will not go over the same ground as my learned friend, who has just stated the law of the case to you as we read it, but I will ask your attention to some other features in this trial. Now, Gentlemen of the jury, you must understand that you are supposed not to be influenced by any legal sophistry as to the rights of Civilians v. the Military in this case. You, Gentlemen, are supposed to be the peers of these officers, and to judge them from a fairly broad point of view, and you cannot do your duty in this case without placing yourselves in the *position* of these military officers. Although you are all civilians, the foreman of these the Judge remarked that this was not quite correct, as three or four of the jurymen *had been military men*), yet I ask you to forget all class-feeling in this matter. There has been quite enough bitterness already on the subject of distinctions between the rights of the military and civilians in cantonments, and any attempt on your part to define these rights, would only add to bitterness which already exists. It has been urged by the Government Advocate that this case was merely one between that of civilians in cantonments, and the legality of force in ejecting them. Now, I submit that it is not for any such tribunal, *but for the Government of India*, to define these rights authoritatively, and I can conceive nothing more impolitic than this prosecution. There can be no doubt that Government have only adopted it to save a great scandal. Can you imagine anything more humiliating to honourable officers of the British Army than to be placed in a prisoner's box? And what have they done ? You will have observed that up to a certain point the correspondence was most amicable and that extremes were only resorted to when the authority of the military was defied. Now, Gentlemen, our Empire all over the world rests on a basis of force, and the one condition of this Empire is that there shall be prompt and absolute submission to superior authority. No army in the world could be held together for a single month unless such rules of strict discipline obtained. Now can you imagine anything more improper than Mr. Newman's conduct and that of his party ? Soldiers are sent into the house after Captain Rudd had actually gone out of his way to ask Mrs. Newman which room it would *most convenient* to her that he should take possession of. How does Mr. Newman act ? When he comes home he uses aggravating language, and does his best to inspire these soldiers, who were merely carrying out orders which they had to obey, with a contempt for the authority of their captain. These soldiers show the greatest forbearance in dealing with Mr. Newman's improper conduct, and there can be no doubt that, if even at this last moment Mr. Newman had done what he ought to have done and said "All right ! I'll turn out, and settle this with the military authorities by-and-bye," Captain Rudd would have consulted his convenience as to the further removal of Mr. Newman's family ; but he does nothing of the kind, and continues his resistance to the last. Now you will remember that it was said in evidence that Mr. Newman did not believe he would be turned out, and that he thought the application to him to vacate was only a threat which the military authorities never seriously thought of carrying out. Well ! surely if he thought this when he got the letter telling him to vacate, he could have remained under no doubt as to the earnestness of the military authorities after he saw the soldiers come in. Gentlemen of the Jury, laws are born of custom, fulfil their brief purpose, and decay like all other earthly things ; but there is a higher law which is eternal, and which commands us "to do unto others as we would be done by." Now would any of you, Gentlemen, knowing what you do, these officers, when criminal proceedings were threatened, proposed a compromise including a full money indemnity, and as much apology as their military code of honour would permit—I ask, would you, under the circumstances, have persisted in a criminal prosecution ? The mischief already done is grievous. Soldiers have been present at this trial, hearing the authority of their military superiors criticized and questioned ; but this is as nothing to the electric shock which will dart through the Empire if you find these officers guilty. I adjure you, by that higher law to which I just now appealed, to do your duty, and with this appeal I leave you in the hands of His Lordship.

Mr. Jardine, the Government Advocate, then rose to reply as follows :—

I must really object to the appeal which has just been made to you, Gentlemen of the Jury, by one of the counsel for the defence, and which I think has been rather improperly made to you, to consider how your verdict would send an 'electric shock' through the Empire and prejudically affect the discipline of the army. You must not allow yourselves to be influenced by any such considerations, but consider the question as one of right and wrong. It is all very well for my learned friend to talk of a 'legal sophistry,' but we must have 'law' to guide us in all things, or there would soon be an end of society. And I also object to the assertion that this question of the relative rights of civilians and military men within cantonments is one for the Government of India to determine. It is for this Court, and for you to decide whether an act of trespass has or has not, been committed. And I contend that, however Mr. Newman's rights stood, the use of force to eject him, constituted that offence under section 448. We cannot permit any one to enforce his own rights, or we should be having collisions constantly. It was all very well for Captain Rudd, a military man, to go into Mr. Newman's house with his soldiers and turn him out, as the saying is 'neck and crop ;' but supposing that Mr. Newman, instead of having only a few accountants under him, had had men also to oppose the military, what would have ensued ? The force might have gone on increasing on either side in geometrical progression, until one or the other had overpowered his opponent, with offences committed against life and limb. Nor do I see any force in the remark that you are nearly all civilians, and should feel like military men. I do not see what advantage it would be for a tailor, say, to be tried by 12 other tailors ; and I think that a mixed jury is for all purposes better calculated to ensure justice in the deciding of a question of law, than one exclusively consisting of the class to which any man accused belongs. Now, the other learned counsel for the defence has argued, that under section 76 any mistake of fact, such as these officers are said to have committed, would come under the head of the General Exceptions which constitute no offence, and protect the accused, who believed in good faith they were bound by law to obey orders. I cannot accept that construction of this section. I maintain that this mistake was clearly one of law, and does not come within that section. If a soldier is ordered by his commanding officer to fire on a mob, and he knows, or has reason to believe, that order to be illegal, he will not be protected against the consequences of his offence, should he be ever so much bound to obey the order of his superior officer. He is only bound 'within the law ;' and in this case there was a clear defect of legal sanction for the use of force. I asked Colonel Miles particularly to point me to any orders which conferred that authority, but said in his *interpretations* of the term 'eject' or 'remove,' the use of force was implied. Well ! Gentlemen, I am not contending that these officers acted with any milicious intentions or unnecessary violence ; I expressly disclaimed that in my opening address ; but I do say that they committed a trespass, which must be criminal under the Penal Code, inasmuch as they resorted to force without any better legal authority than Colonel Miles, who, as he told us, certainly knew that there was a Penal Code but had never read it. The clear duty of the military authorities was to have applied for advice to the Judge Advocate-General, before they took such extreme measures, which were only authorized, even so far as they had any sanction at all, in cases of extreme necessity. As to such necessity having arisen in this instance, because of the duties which Captain Rudd had to perform with reference to the married men's quarters we might better have had a jury of ladies to decide this point. As it is, I find that there was no sufficient reason or authority for the acts committed ; and without any wish to exaggerate the error of judgment these officers committed, I think you must find that they committed the offence of house-trespass.

Appendix A (referred to in Inspector Everett's evidence).

To the Cantonment Magistrate and Justice of Peace, Nusseerabad.

Sir,—I beg to give notice that a party of soldiers, commanded by Captain Rudd, 59th Regiment, are now in my bungalow, and during my absence removed the furniture and fittings from one of my rooms. There is every probability of a disturbance, and I request some intimation on the matter.—(Sd.) F. A. Newman.

Forwarded to Mr. Everett, who should remonstrate if he sees a breach of peace likely to occur. No violence to Europeans under him Mr. Everett must merely warn any officer or soldier, and report to me afterwards.—(Sd.) Shuttleworth.

N.B.—This was the Magisterial order, which the Judge considered imperfect and informal, in fact useless and illegal, without seal or official signature.

Appendix B (referred to in Colonel Gell's evidence.) No 3705. To the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

12th December 1865.

Sir,—In returning the letter forwarded for report under your endorsement, dated 22nd ultimo, I am desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to annex for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a letter from the Major-General Commanding the Mhow Division of the Army, No. 1482 of the 27th ultimo, with annexures, which set forth the circumstances under which the Executive Engineer employed in the Public Works Department at Mhow, to occupy a certain house in that

as I had found my own, in a sad state of neglect and uncleanliness. It had not been occupied for a long time, and its furniture consisted of nothing more remarkable than is usually found in public bungalows; that is to say, the ordinary massive rough table and charpoy, a couple of broken chairs, and a board of dusty bungalow rules and regulations hanging from the wall. I sought cautiously to obtain information from the old sepoy, but could obtain none. He had not been long in charge of that bungalow, only a few months, and he broke into fretful complaints of the probability of its being pulled down, 'for,' said he, 'no Sahibs ever stop at such a desert place as Wundacurla, and the Collector Sahibs says that if the bungalow does not tumble down of itself, he will cause it to be overturned next year.'

"Meditating upon all I had seen, and questioning with myself whether it was a reality or a mere illusion of the brain fatigued with travel and anxiety, I walked into the compound, where, in a corner, I perceived a rough slate tombstone with letters even more roughly cut upon it, which with some trouble I connected as follows :—

MARY,
The beloved Wife of
GEORGE VALPY,
Major H. E. I. C. S.
Died at this Bungalow
Of Cholera,
18th September 18——.

"The date was, I way say, about five years previous to my visit, and though the inscription was common enough it seemed to have a strange fascination for me. I read it again and again until it became indelibly impressed upon my memory, but it was in vain that I sought to connect the occurrences of the previous night with her who lay as dust beneath the sombre grey gravestone of that lonely spot. At length I gave it up as an enigma incapable of solution, and my bearers being now refreshed with sleep and rice, I entered my *munchael* and was borne away in the laughing sunlight from a place which seemed in its very atmosphere to affect my nerves strangely. My parting glance at Wundacurla and its belongings, as we turned a sharp corner, was thrown at the weird tree that still seemed to point awfully to the bungalow window ; then I got out a book and tried to read away the monotony of the journey with but indifferent success.

"Two years ago," continued Dr. Robinson after a pause, "I was in England, and travelling by train from London to Croydon. There was but one other occupant of the carriage, a short thick-set swarthy man whose features I had an indistinct recollection of having seen somewhere before. His age was forty or thereabouts, and he had a nervous frightened expression that struck me as peculiar directly I set eyes upon him.

"We got into conversation, in the course of which he learnt that I was a medical man, and being speedily upon very friendly terms, when we arrived at Croydon, where we were both staying, he gave me his card, with a request that I would visit him professionally at my convenience. Glancing at it I was surprised to see the name 'Mr. Edward Valpy, No. 2, Victoria Villas, Croydon,' but before I could question him he was gone,—lost in the crowd on the platform. But I visited him next day and many times afterwards, and in course of time thoroughly gained his confidence. He was suffering, I found, from an intense terror of insanity, hereditary in his family, and although not yet a madman there seemed grave probability of his becoming one. Once, and under the seal of confidence that I now only break, since the unhappy man is dead and buried, he told me, with agonising sobs, the wretched fate of his elder brother, a Major George Valpy, who made away with himself in India, having first privately acknowledged to his family at home the perpetration of a murder that filled them all with horror. To make a long story short,' said the Doctor, throwing away his cigar, "this Major Valpy was dangerously jealous of his wife, a beautiful girl that he had married in India, and travelling with her upon some occasion on the road between Masulipatam and Cuttack *had smothered her at night with a wet towel, giving out that she had died of cholera.* There could be no inquest at so desolate a place as that where the crime was committed, and the murderer's story was accepted without comment ; 'but, Doctor,' groaned this miserable Edward Valpy, grasping my hand with the force of a vice, 'George was ever haunted by a cry, an awful tree that grew where she was killed, and which gibbered and grinned at him day and night, tossing its creaking branches over his pillow, until at last, to get rid of it, he, he——shot himself.'

"There, gentlemen," said the Doctor rising, "that's my ghost story briefly told, and you may account for its coincidences, as your wisdom will doubtless call them, as you please. One thing more. Edward Valpy died in a madhouse the last of his race. And now good night, for it strikes me it is time time to turn in."

We all quickly followed him. None of us felt inclined to talk more about ghosts that night you may rest assured.—*Madras Times.*

THE END OF GENERAL DALY.

A MESS STORY.

"Boys, did any ov yez iver live at Chiltenham?" enquired Tim Daly. "No ; faix thin that's strange for all the Indian relatives a man has, from his grandmother down to his cousin-garrain thrice removed, are pretty sure to be found between that town and Bath—the angels be about us !—but, faix, whether yez were there or not you'd see that its a doleful, divilish kind of city that same Chiltenham is, and the last town in the warld that you'd go to for divarshion wid a full purse in your pocket. Begorra, it's a inkewarm kind of place intirely, full ov ould Indians wid all the *hate* gone out ov thim ; and it's a could welcome you're likely to get there as a sthranger, barrin it be a wife you're lookin afther, whin, bedad, the tay-parties that you'll be axed to would astonish Confucious the Imperor of the Chinese. It's all kinds of tay-parties they have there, for tay, if it's well watthered, goes a long way in the shape of hospitality ; some religions, and some the converse, some wid lashins of young girls for the company, some aboundin wid widows and eldherly faymales in giniral ; so that aich tay dhrinker can shoot his taste lilligant, but begorra for thim that likes spirits and bether intertainment than cards for thrippinny pools and schandal, its a lugubrious town enough, and so the great Giniral Daly was wont to find it. The sorra a *fut* he'd have put in the place at all only for the doothers, the deluders, that towld him it was the only place in the kingdom that freedom was to be got at from the aist winds, that, faix, whistled through the veteran's bones wid a music like to the tootlings of a larner on the flageolet ; but, begorra, though the vilyans towld him that Chiltenham was situated in a basin, it was cracked crockery that the same basin was, since he found the aist winds blew there just the same as any where else, and worse.

"Begorra now, it was a martyr he was to the pains an pinalties of his wondherful and victorious career in Ingia. Wid tic doloreux in his head, and scatica in the leg that wasn't a post, and gout in his belly, and the rhumatics all over him wherever they could find a shpot to give him a wrinch, it wasn't wondherful if he took no comfort in the society of the place, the more betoken as the vinimous schandal-mongers, seein that he wasn't a marryin man, regarded him but couldly as a dispirate vilyan wid wan wife in a balloon an another in the say, and, bedad, a philosopher wid opinions aiqual to the Turks, though, be this an be that, there wasn't a more amiable, innocint-minded man than that same Giniral in all Europe and Asia at that minnit.

"Well, boys, its thruth, too, that the Bath chair in which the Giniral was iverlastingly rowled about was an unbecoming and incovanient vehicle to be philandherin wid the girls out of, so for these, and other raysons, Giniral Daly determined to astrike out intherests mais for himself, and, bedad, took most kindly to fishin. Arra, shure isn't angling the contemplative man's nathe-ralrecreation, an wasn't the Giniral always contemplatin somethin or other, wan time a plan of battle, another a pretty coleen, more times schames of correction for the cornicopolies,—Binjamin girrll and broil thim !—but, bedad, wid that great power of mind and grasp of intillict that will iver cause his glorious and livergreen name to be rimimbered wid riverince an vineration by the department he adorned, it wasn't *common* angling that would contint the Giniral ; he shcorned such pastime, and faix invinted out ov his own intilligint head a method of wholesale fishin that the lower orthers call bobbin for eels to this day.

"Bedad, yez may tell me that others originated this illigant divarshin before the Giniral, but the sorra a bit of me would believe ye. It was the Giniral that had the patent for the saport, and rindered it so fashionable that fair in these times there's hardly a pond or a brook in Ingland or Ireland about which yez won't see some ould man enjoyin his green ould age with a shtick an a bundle ov wurrms shtrung on the ind of it. Oh, Giniral Daly ! Giniral Daly ! it was yourself was the hinifactor of your spacies whereiver ye wint ! Begorra, the heroes and the great philanthropists, of which Giniral Daly was wan, are dying out in this diginerate age ; but shure isn't it a work of supererogation to be continually praisin wan whose name is known whereiver the Irish and Hindostanee language is spoken. Excuse me, boys, an let me get on wid me shtory.

"Well, thin, it was the custom of the Giniral, shoornin the busy haunts of min, to take the rail for a mather ov tin miles out of Chiltenham, and to shtop at the station convanient to a brook that was famous for the quality and quantity ov its eels. It was wheeled in his peramulator he used to be by his man-sarvint Murphy, to the idge of the wather, where, wid an umbrella over his head an a bucketful of wurrms beside him, he'd enjoy himself as well as his aches an pains would allow, threadin the insects on a shtring and fishin for the reptiles that whould hould on so tight to the bait that it was wid also he'd dhraw thim by dozens out ov the wather. Some refrishment he'd have in his carriage in the way of prather an whiskey, and a *cruheen* or two—that's a could pig's fut,—rowled up in a paper wid musthard and salt. He'd while away the time, too, whin the eels weren't biting, wid music such as Hindostani and Irish melodies, and his songs were so tuneful and harmonious, that Murphy used to say that it was as pleasant as a dose of oil in a stomach-ache to listen to thim. Bad luck to him for a Murphy, it was owin to him and his dhrunken propensities that the services of the great and glorious Giniral Daly were lost to his country, as I'll be afther tellin yez.

"Ye see, it was an illigant summer's day, powerful not wid the bees buzzin their joy of smilliu nature reprisiuted by daisies and bushercups and wavin meadows for miles round, and the shtrame was so bright and clear under the bule sky overhead, that bad cess to the riptile the Giniral could lay hould ov all that morning. Wid the ripple of the wather, and the buzzin of the flies, and the whiskey, and the porther, and nature altogether, the Giniral grew drowsy, and towld his man to wheel him into a field adjacent where he could enjoy his shlumbers at his aise. He towld Murphy, the blagyard, not to lave him on any account, and off he goes into a doze to dhrame of all his battles and two wife. Dalys, but no man as was risponsible.

"Oh may holy Nicholas lay his rid hot tongues on that same Murphy's snout in purgathory, but what does the vilyan do but sneaks off as soon as he sees his masther asleep to a Public better than three miles away, lavin the Giniral without a gyard or escort, the murtherin drunkin reprobate. Its shot or hang he should have been to disart a post the most responsible, perhaps, at that minnit in the British Impire ; but what could yez expect of an ould sojir, like the likes of him, whin he had a shillin in his pocket, and the shmell of a Public in his nose ? Faix, he was off at any rate to divart himself and a lot of beer-swillin clodhoppers wid the fine tales he had to tell of Injia and the wars, till he got three parts drunk, and oblivious of the National Threasure committed to his charge.

"Mainwhile, the Giniral shnored plisantly, wid an angil shmile, on his intillictual countinance, disfigured it might be wid the loss of an eye and a nose that had grown big and rosy undher toils and hilarities, but beautiful for the amiable thoughts that were lindin it their expression ; and its an aisy, happy shleep he might have had among the wild flowers, and the bees, but for the catasthrophe that awoke him wid a start to a sense of his situation. Bedad, as if there was an airthquake undermeath him, the persmbulator was upset of a suddin, and whin the Giniral opened his eyes, it was to see a terrible big prize Leicester ram makin ready to give him another *dunt* on top of the other. Begorra, he had the prisince ov mind to lay hould of the umbrella to give the baste a poke in the face, but the odds were against him, and another butt of the divil's own skull rowded him over widout a breath in his body to say his prayers as he best might. Its lost he was, far the sorra a bit of him could ran or fight owin to his infirmities, and though he roared for help, as niver wan roared before, there was none to hear him but the ram. Boys, its a horrible story to tell, an its a credit to your hearts and sintiminta that yez look grave on it, but ye may believe me that for too mortal hours the Giniral and the ram fought a pitched battle, only that all the fighting was on the ram's side. Whiniver the Giniral moved he was dunted ; whiniver he roared he was butted, and for a masther of fifty yards or more he was rowed over an over while the inimy was discoverin his vital parts for assult. The curses of the widow an orpan be on that ram an his owner ! The sacrilligious baste, to upset the tower of strength that Giniral Daly was to the throne and State ! If it was a sword or a gun that he only had to murdher his inimy, but he had none—only an umbrella and the wooden leg that was attached to him."

* * * * * * * *

"Boys," continued Tim Daly after a pause in which he swallowed his wine dejectedly, "that born vilyan Murphy, whin he returned to his masther, found the Giniral on the ground all bathered to pieces, and the ram, the sanguinary assassin, standin over him like a sintry, as if to say, I'm the greatest ram in creation ! Bedad, it was wan good act ould Murphy did thin anyhow. He pulled off his coat, and a rail off a palin, and laid it in so to that murdherer, that he made the wool and the horns fly off him like snow flakes. But it was a rale fighting ram he was, and no mishtake, and ould Murphy got a divil of a licking before he put the inimy in retrate. Thin, disconsolately he put the Giniral, smilin as sweetly in death as a new-born babe, on his shoulders, and shtaggered undher him wid many a *keen* an ochone to the railway, where honourable intertainimint was given to the defunct, and a first class carriage all to himself. Faix, that blagyard Murphy got great praise for the day's work, though its hanging and quarthering he disarved. The papers likened him to Æneas carrying Father Anchises on his back—bad cess to thim for their impudince in givin wan discinded from Noah's Irish piper such a paternity—but anyhow, and though they were all full of the great services the deceased Giniral had rindered to the State, be some mistake or other his glorious bones were niver laid, as was their due, in Wistminster Abbey——may be the Ministhers and Commandher-in-Chief of the day were jealous of given him the bed they wanted thimselves ; that may be, or that may not be, but this is certain, that the divil of a politician ov thim all could hould a wax candle to Giniral Daly. There was a talk of a pinsion, too, to the widows and orphans of wan who had raised the Commissariat Department to a pitch of unexampled prosperity, and had invinted the control they talk of so much these times in his correction of the camels and cornicopolies, but invy and malice purshood the illusthrious dead to the grave and beyond it, and the mane excuse, that his widow was in a balloon, robbed him of his posthumous dues—bad luck to thim !

"The eldher giniration—such as the Major opposite —will rimimber his illigant portrait that appeared in the *Illustrated Dublin News* slayin a nagur undher a palm tree, and may also recollect the burnin eulogy published in three columns of the *Londonderry Times* on his actions and vartues ; but these things were forgotten, and Giniral Daly, who in life was the pride of his counthry, and the tirror of all evil-doers among the Hindoos, rests neglected in death under the sod of the Ballymacabe graveyard. But ould Kate gave him an illigant wake—though it was half-cracked she was wid the terrible disasther of his ind. The whole countryside were dead dhrunk for three days in his commimoration, and is said that there were more heads broke over his burial than was seen in that part of the country since the Saxon laid the poison on the hand. 'Wan so great an glorious,' said ould Kate, 'needs no panygeric on his tombstone.' She devised something simple and quiet herself for its adornment, and though no scholar, she worked it out as follows. Yez may see the inscription any day ye liko to look for it :—

Here lies GINIRAL THADDEUS DALY, C.B.,
H. E. I. C. S.
Aged 92.
Who,
As a Father, a Husband, a Brother, a Man, and a
Commissariat Officer,
Was the admiration of Virtue, and the fury
of Vice.
To him Wellington
Owed the greatest of his Indian Victories,
And called him "Friend."
He was done to death, when fishing,
Glory be to all the Saints,
By a Ram.
Requiescat in Pace !

"There, boys, give us some more claret, for I'm dhry, and this is the last of me shtories. To-morrow I'm off by the thrune Crocodile to join the depot. Good-bye to yez all, and here's good luck to our next merry meeting."—*Madras Times.*

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